Russell, and who expressed his carnest desire that it might be concluded, together with a hope that the two governments would be prepared to carry on their respective relations in a spirit of justice and liberality. [Hear, hear] This proposition was made entirely in the same spirit by Mr. Everett, but some fresh objections and difficulties, which were unforseen then, arose, and a further reference was required. Then it became manifestly impossible to carry on the matter further with any hope of bringing it to a successful issue during the time the late Government of the United States were in office. The question now may therefore be considered as under negociation, and, being so, I am sure that my noble friend would be the last man to expect, under such circumstances, that I could enter into any details respecting it at the present moment, as any such course of proceeding on my part might not tend to the advantage of the public service [hear, hear.] I am sure that he noble Earl will not require any assurance from me that I feel the zeal, the ability, and the good judgment which have characterised Mr. Crampton's proceeding, will lead that gentleman to omit no opportunity of pressing this question on the attention of the Government of the States, and of bringing it to a conclusion alike honorable to both Governments, [hear, hear.] With respect to the other question—namely, the protection of our fisheries. I have to state precisely the same instructions which were sent out last year by the late Government, and for the same purpose, have already been given. These instructions seemed to me to have been framed with great care and caution, and I believe that no alteration whatever has been made in them, (hear, hear.) My noble friend will no doubt feel much satisfaction in hearing that these instructions have been carried into effect by the same gallant Admiral to whom the noble Earl addressed them last year, and I am sure that this distinguished gentleman will evince this year the same determination to protect every B sell, and who expressed his earnest desire that it might oncluded, together with a hope that the two govern-

first good service Admirally pension that was vacant, [near, hear.]

The Earl of Derby.—My lords, I think that the reply which we have just heard from the noble earl opposite is one which must be deemed satisfactory to all parties. I hope, however, that, without any official reserve, I may be permitted to call the noble earl's attention to the peculiar position in which the colony of Nova-Scotia stands in regard to this question. Now, the interests of Nova-Scotia for Canada, and of New-Brunawick, are not identical; for Nova-Scotia is peculiarly interested, not only in the general fisheries, but in the in-shore fishery, which, as a matter of right, belongs to that colony. Therefore any general arrangement entered into which would allow the Americans to partake of the advantages of the in-shore fishery would be peculiarly injurious to Nova-Scotia, and I hope that if a concession be made the interests of Nova-Scotia in this respect will be strictly maintained. There is one article in which the general commerce of the United States is deeply interested, and which it is most important for that country that the arrangement in respect to it shall be placed on a satisfactory footing—namely, fish. But Nova-Scotia is not only deeply interested in this article, but is also interested in other articles, in reference to which it is in the power of the United States to afford her much advantage—namely, iron and coal. I, therefore, only hope that in the negociations that are going forward on this subject, her Majesty's Government will bear in mind the peculiar sacrifices which Nova-Scotia may be called upon to make; and at the same time the compensation for such accrifices which it is in the power of the United States to offer to Nova-Scotia. [Hear, time the compensation for such sacrifices which it is in the power of the United States to offer to Nova-Scotia. [Hear, hear.]

Mrs. Stowe at Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Scotsman of the 20th says: Mrs. Beacher Stowe and her husband "arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow yesterday afternoon. For a considerable time previous to the hour of the train's arrival the platform of the railway station was thronged by many hundreds of ladies and gen-tlemen, waiting nominally to welcome, but actually to look at Mrs. Stowe, who is, without doubt, the greatest 'lion' of the season. On the Waverley Bridge, also, a large crowd had collected. As Mrs. Stowe stepped from the railway carriage, a cheer was raised, and the greeting continued as she passed along the platform leaning on the arm of the Lord Provost toward his Lordship's carriage, which was in attendance, and into which Professor and Mrs. Stowe, accompanied by his Lordship, immediately entered. The carriage them drove slowly up the sloping road from the railway and along the Waverley Bridge toward Princes'st, surrounded by crowds eager to catch a glimpae of the world famous author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In pursuit of this landable object it must be confessed that several persons broke through all ordinary laws of decency and politeness by hanging on the sides of the carriage these encumbering admirers were gradually shaken off, but throughout its route westward along Princes'st, it was constantly attended by successive groups of running footmen. Mrs. Stowe was very plainly dressed, and seemed both startled and gratified by the extreme warmth of her reception. In company with Mr. Wigham, at Mrs. Stowe, who is, without doubt, the greatest 'lion' of

of running footnen. Mrs. Stowe was very plainly dressed, and seemed both startled and gratified by the extreme warmth of her reception. In company with Mr. Wigham, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are, she and her party visited the Castle, the University, Heriot's Hospital, and the other points of interest in the city.

In the evening a banquet in honor of Mrs. Stowe, and in premotion of the Anti-Siavery cause, was held in the Music Hall. About 1,500 persons were present, the Lord Provost, (Mayor) in the Chair, supported by a band of Clergymen, mostly dissenters. Afterward the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," a contribution collected in small sums throughout Sectland was handed to Mrs. Stowe, in the shape of £1,000 sterling, with a request that she would expend it in whatever way she might consider best to advance the Abolitonist cause. The cash was presented upon a silver salver, a gift to Mrs. Stowe personally from the Edinburgh ladies. Professor Stowe read his wife's reply, and then addressed the meeting on his own account in much the same words as at previous meetings at Edinburgh on 23d and 26th.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe in England.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe in England.

Many people will observe with regret that Mrs. Stowe's stay in this country will be very short. The crowds that awaited her at every station on her journey from Liverpool to Glasgow show how great is the desire to obtain a mare sight of her. This is natural enough; but we had hoped that when the staring was over and the first eagerness of welcome past we should be able to obtain, in peace and quiet, from one who knows so much, some information which may be useful for practical guidance. The occasion of a service like hers is too great and too serious to be disposed of with compliments and empty enthusiasm on the one hand, and recrimination and vituperation on the other. A book written for the relief of an oppressed heart, and going out to stir the hearts of whole natious, is no theme for flattery, or occasion for such apritted pastime as the most ordinary of our May meetings are expected to yield; and it is worse still to fall into taunting and bickering about as tional faults and misfortunes. Having got Mrs. Stowe among us, we hoped to keep her and her husband long enough to learn a great deal from them of what must be under the surface, and all round about the subject matter of. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But they say they must make haste home, and be hard at work again in the United States by the 1st of June. This is an instance of American rapidity which we would gladly have spared; but we must be all the more diligent to learn what we can during the month of their stay, which will afford, no doubt, a series of public addresses, more or less like that of Glasgow.

From this first address we derive one fact, which it is of the highest importance that we should consider. Professor Stowe agrees with all other authorities in saying that sugar and rice would not support American slavery; and that if it depended on those products, it would die in a year. No British traveler in the United States can have any doubt of this. He could almost count the estates on the low lying lands which grow rice; and he observes that, or From The Daily News.

Many people will observe with regret that Mrs. Stowe

he, "is the great market for American colton: and it is cotton which sustains American slavery." I do not say you can do without it. I wish I could do without it myself. I have a large family to clothe: I am a poor man; and I must use cotton; but I wish I could do without it. Batthe thing is, can we live without supporting American slavery." That is a question to which thousands now feel no hestation in answering—yes, we can live without supporting American slavery, and without supporting American slavery. The supporting american slavery and without supporting described the supporting our course of cotton either. If that were the alternative, we should not now say a word; because we certainly could not wish to deprive millions of our people of the healthful, cheap and convenient clothing that our cotton manufacture affects, or the millions of the maintenance they derive from our manufacture affects, or the millions of the maintenance they derive from our manufacture slightly in the supporting the millions of the maintenance they derive from our manufacture slightly in the supporting the millions of the maintenance they derive from our manufacture slightly in the continuous planters and British granufacturers know perfectly well. But we know something clear which many there we exert ourselves properly to get it, from many other parts of the world than the clinical States. When we began seriously to see what was doing in India in the way of cotton growing the Carolina planters grow amessay; but when they are many the clinical States. When we began seriously to see what was doing in India in the way of cotton growing the Carolina planters grow measy; but when they are many the clinical States. When we began seriously to see what was doing in India in the way of cotton growing the Carolina planters grow measy; but when they are many the clinical States. When we began seriously to see what was doing in India in the way of the control of the course of the course

that distant dependency of ours. So lately as last summer, Mr. Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, declared this opinion that such superior and excellent attributes of perfect cotton have been rarely seen in Manchester; and that the samples offered indisputably prove the capability of Aastralia to produce most useful and beautiful cotton, adapted to the English markets." Then, again, there are the West Indies. In Jamsica, specimens of very fine cotton are seen, in the midst of the desolution and dreary waste of that island, where there are millions of acres of fertile land, of which only half a million have ever been appropriated, and where there is no regular traffic. or means of conveying by land or water, except fifteen miles of railroad. There may be a fine commerce in sugar between Jamsica and this country yet, after all that is come and gone, and we hope there will be; but that there will still be hundreds of thousands of acres to spare for cotton; and ootton is a product which it may suit the convenience of the colored people extremely well to give their attention to when they increase in numbers. This is proved by the success of whatever experiments have been made in Africa, and experiments have been tried there of a very important kind. As long as it was merely a suggestion of the Missionaries, in their exgerness to divert the natives from slave trading, and to furnish them with resources which might raise their condition, men of business might be excused from attending seriously to proposals of a cotton

sionaries, in their eagerness to divert the natives from slave trading, and to furnish them with resources which might raise their condition, men of business might be excused from attending serionaly to proposals of a cotton trade. They might be expected to smile and shake their heads, and say that a vast deal depends on the ginning packing, &c., of cotton, if the soil and the plants were ever so good. But Manchesier itself now avows that great results may be anticipated from the humble efforts of the missionaries and their friends. The quality of the samples sent home would be excellent if the cleaning were well managed: and the increase of the quantity grown is so encouraging that the cleaning is to be well managed. Machinery and men are sent out, not merely to instruct the natives, but to conduct the business, which has become by far too great for the strength and time of the missionaries. A stronger evidence even than this is the presence of these vigilant and about one and them. They are present at all commercial births: and they have an instinct which leads them to the right-pot in the nick of times and their alighting in the center of Africa, stimulating the production of cotton, shows that he season for the production of African cotton has come. Shently, scalinly, they have gone up the great rivers from the west; and there, in the heart of the continent, are they lighted upon by travelers from the north. As we derive one kind of lesson from encountering a Russian fort in all the outskirts of the world, so we may derive another kind of lesson from stumcenters of the inhabited world; and if we find our coasins fingering cotton, we may take the hint, and may, at an early day, cease to be dependent upon them for the staple of our chief manufacture. There are many indiscements to an independence, which we have not yet contemplated with a sufficient seriousness. It is not for our dignity, it is not for our safety, it is not for our moral welfare, to be absolutely dependent on any one country, in any one respect, for a supply of a necessary of life, when that necessary may be had from so many different places. It is not pleas ant to know that the old Liverpool broker avowed that he dired not say publicly what he thought of Australian cotton, lest he should lose all his American business. It is not pleasant to hear from Professor Stowe that the price of a ton, lest he should lose all his American business. It is not pleasant to hear from Professor Stowe that the poice of a slave, who was fermerly worth \$400, has risen through our demsed for cotton, to \$1300. It is not pleasant to think that the moral sense and judgment of any portion of our country men are under coercion by commercial interests. The one pleasant thing about the whole affair is the certainty that, if cotton be all, we can get out of the difficulty. We can penetrate Western Africa for geographical purposes, we can ascend the Nile for antiquarian recreation; we can go to India to make war, and to Australia for gold, and to Christianise the people—therefore we can go to these same places for cotton, whenever we so will. And we shall will it when we see fully clearly, and universally, that this is the one way in which, without offense or mischied, we can bear our share in the extinction of remaining negro Slavery, and save our national peace and commercial independence save our national peace and commerc-from a certain degree of peril.

The Dress Makers of London.

From a letter by S. G. Obborne in The London Times.

As to the important question—the heaves of work forced on "the hands," whose ages vary from 16 to 25 years. Milliners have two seasons—the sammer of about four mouths, the winter about three. In the summer "hands" rise at 5 to ½ past 5, commence in "room" at 6 to ½ past 6, cease with needle at 9 at night, half an hour for further "clearing up," in dull months rise at 7, begin at 8, time of ceasing uncertain, but I believe at no time do they work less than 12 hours, very often as many as 16, sometimes up to 18. The meals (this has been noted) are all dispatched within one kear taken from the whole day's work. Particular "houses" will have their particular times of pressure—for instance, preparation for a "Drawing room," or for one or two Court or other "great" balls; at such times the "hands" have been called one or the distributions work at 10, or even 11! A death co in etca with any very large circle dealing with the "house" throwing suddenly a great mourning order upon the "hands," especially if it happens in the season, will cause a pressure often entailing for days 16 hours consecutive close work! The "hands" have reason to know but too well, from their wallengthened saddened hours of toil, when the season is at its hight, and for days is hours' consecutive close work! The 'hands' have reason to know but too well, from their cwalengthened saddened hours of toil, when the season is at its hight, and Lor don what is called most enjoyable. The fluiter of a presentation, the triumph of a successful debit have each their peculiar intensity of feeling, and are alike followed by their own peculiar reaction. To "the hand," the preparation of the ball or Court dress, a widow or a daughters mourning, have only this much of difference—the one is toil in aid of vanity, the other with often much of vanity in it, only sufficing to teil that there is one and the same end for those who purchase, and those who toil and make the thing sold. The needle of "the band" works from "grave to gay" without intermission: at last the wasting form of the poor creature tells to those around that a time is near when the making of the mourning of some will be the token she is at rest. I could easily give proof that even in such houses as that of which I have written above, no provision of mere food tells to those around that a time is near when the making of the mourning of some will be the token she is at rest. I could easily give proof that even in such houses as that of which I have written above, no provision of mere food or shelter can compensate for the cruel prolongation of the hours of work. Every needical man connected with any of the public institutions in London will bear me out in saying that this system kills hundreds yearly; in very many more it lays the foundation of diseases making after life miserable. In busy times, nay, in ordinary times, not an hour's relaxation is allowed. I will pass over little petty tyrannies and vexations to which these young women are exposed; these in all large establishments, where the superintendents have their own tempers and powers of endurance severely tried, are unavoidable. The evil, the great pressing evil, is simply the hours "the hands" are forced to work. I am speaking only of what are really respectable houses. I am bound to say I cannot hear in these houses of any the least encouragement given to evil in any mere moral shape. "The hands" do as a rule, have the Sunday to themselves, and seem to make a use of it, under the circumstances, very much to their credit. I do not believe that there is any comparison between the numbers in these houses who are driven from pure disgust to ways of shame and those driven to the grave. The materials are often of so expensive a nature, so much cleanliness and neatness is required in "the hands," that respectable young women only, as a rule, would be received. I know it as a fact that many of these "hands" are daughters of men of some of the highest professions. There is already a talk of a remedy in the form of a combination of some ladies of rank, whose intention it is to make this cause a sort or second "Uncle Tom" agitation. I am not aware that the Americans have English ladies heavily in their "books," but this I do know, that the money owed to millicers from certain rather exclusive circles is enorm us. The h hands' have nothing to look for from the class for whose vanity they have made life a daily weariness. The noble-hearted, noble women who would take the lead in such a work, are just those who have not the peculiar influence which would avail. Those who the world thinks command the market in which these young lives are daily sold are just those least likely to move in the matter; they love the banble—personal adornment—too much to care to listen to its cest. They are too deeply involved with the manufacturers of it to dare to question the method of manufacture. The Legislature should interfere: a ten or even twelve hours bill applicable to trades in which more than a certain number of women between the ages of 15 and 25 are employed, would touch the evil—it would, I fear, only do that tunch; still, one step toward right is a blow at wrong, and

A conversation took place Thursday night, 21d. in the House of Lords respecting the Convention lately concluded with France for the extradition of criminals, the Earl of Clarendon stating that owing to the technical as well as not announce any Government measure at present.

The Earl of Malmesbury took occasion to ask in what state the negotiations were with the United States on the subject of the Colonial Fisheries; also, whether, as the fishing season is about to commence, it is the intention of the present British Government to protect the inshore fisheries on the same footing as had been done by the late Government

To this the Earl of Clarendon replied that the question must be regarded as now under negotiation; he would no disclose particulars which might be prejudicial to the public disclose particulars which might be prejudicial to the public service, but the House might be certain that Mr. Crampton wenid lose no opportunity of pressing the subject on the attention of the U. S. Government, and bringing it to a conclusion alike honorable and satisfactory. As to the protection of the fisheries, he was able to state that precisely the same course would be pursued this season as last and that Admiral Seymour would again command on the North American Station. Earl Derby hoped that if the pending negotiations should give to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia, the treaty would secure to Nova Scotia permission to import her coal into the United States.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. Wilson, stated at great length the alterations which the Government proposes to make in the Customs department. These alterations ranged under no fewer than fourteen heads. The main point of interest to importers is that greater facilities will be given

on goods in transit.

Nothing new respecting the rocket business, except that sends are taking steps to prosecute The Landon

An influential meeting has been held at Manchester to

An influential meeting has been held at Manchester to petition against the present Government of India. A Minister and Conneil, appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to Parliament, is proposed instead of the present Board of Directors.

There is a great demand for seamen at the shipping ports of the Continent as well as in England. In Belgium crews are very scarce, and the same complaints are made in Holland, although wages have been advanced. Desertion of sallors arriving at the ports of India had occurred to some extent.

extent.

Three ships were daily expected in the Thames with 20,000 ounces of gold. Another arrived on the 20th with 13,000 ounces.

A meeting of the window glass manufacturers of Beissin

A meeting of the window glass manufacturers of Berham had been held at Newcastle, to consider the expediency of advancing their pricer, in consequence of the continued increase in the cost of all materials employed in the manufacture. It was determined, however, for the present, to continue at the old prices, although, from the increased cost of production, the trade had become ware minerable. Any considerable advance on present rates of the manufactured article would cause the market to be supplied from

were to have been executed at Liverpool on Samirday, 23d all, are respited; as are two women, who were to have been hanged at Chester. The Mayor of Liverpool has invited the Mayor and Corporation of Dablia to become guests of the former city for a week, Judge Sam Slock Haibburton, is included in the invitation. The cotton porters of Liverpool have strack for an advance of wages. A specimen of copper, weighing so the, from a Manuesota mine, is on view at a Liverpool store. A conterence on the state of English mercantile law and the judicial system is to be held soon at Liverpool, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce. The Manchester Poince have just issued No. 1 of The Illustrated Hue and Cop, containing diguerreotypes of men they are in search of. This is the first case of the dagnerreotypic art bong made subservient to the ends of justice. The publication is to be continued.

made subservient to the ends of justice. The publication to be continued.

J. F. Loder, a violinist, brother of Henry Loder, died suddenly at London the other day.

Prince Albert (for the Queen) held a levee, at St. James' Palace, on the 20th. Mr. Ingercoll, II. Trescott, "Secretary, and Col. Lawrence, attache to the legation were present.

Mr. Wallace, Editor of The Anglo Celt, Irish newspaper, is sentenced to six months imprisonment, and 250 fine, for a libel on the 31st Regiment in the case of the recent "six mile bridge affacy."

a libel on the 31st Regiment in the case of the recent "sixmile bridge affray."

A new Jamaica Mining Company, called the Sue River Copper Co., was announced in London.

Papers from Perth, Western Australia, had been received to 15th January. The harvest in the interior was nearly concluded, and the result was considered favorable, but there had been difficulty in obtaining laborers, owing to the prevalence of influence. Coal shale had been discovered in the neighborhood of the Preston river. A new Pastoral district had been opened to the eastward the capabilities of which were regarded as important.

A letter dated 20th March from the Commander of the Brit ish sloop of war Linnet, mentions that a fortnight proviously, the sloop had been sent by the Governor of Sierra Leore

shell upon the town, after which two of erated, and a chief captured as hostage for the other.

FRANCE.

Everybody is talking about an article in The Presse of startling boidness. It is headed "1793 and 1853; the Empire," and is the most uncompromising attack upon Bonapartism, and every article of the Bonapartist creed, that has been seen in print for many a long day. The spirit of the production may be judged of from the following opening

instead of describing men, to give to the hero intended to be exalted instead of describing men, to give to the hero intended to be exalted gigantic proportions in order to obtain dramatic effects, to clock error and folly under vain somerous language, then have we plently of histories of the empire to which nothing can be added. But if the rights and interests of a people be the only just measure by which the merits of a Government can be appreciated, if it be contrary to equity to conceas the efficiencies of a sovereign by exaggerating his capacity, and to cover his admitted faults by continual appeals to his brilliant actions, then there are but few good ones. Nevertheless, if we were to abridge the monotonous descriptions of battles, in which the mind loses itself in the confusion, and to condense the bullettus, proclams tions, and official reports, nothing would be more simple, shorter, or more easy to recount than this history, and it is much to be desired that some writer of talent and impartiality would undertake it."

The article them de-scribes the treachery, perjury, dissimulation, and violence by which Napoleon, processing all

The article then describes the treachery, perjury, dissimulation, and violence by which Napoleon professing always to act in the name of the people, succeeded in raising himself to the empire. But in all these details, although the Presse thinks the history of Napoleon I shound be re-written, there is nothing not perfectly familiar to the ordinary reader. One fact as coming from a Prench pen is worth a passing notice. The rupture of the peace of Amiens is attributed entirely to the necessit es of Napoleon's insatiable ambition, and it is admitted that England could not do otherwise than insist upon the pessession of Malta. But the striking parts of the article are those which while affecting to describe—and for that matter describing accur feeting to describe—and for that matter describing accurately—certain epochs of the rule of the first Napoleon paint in unmistakable colors scenes now passing before our eyes. Here is a contemptuous reference to the Court of the Tuileries as now constituted: "By the oath that he drew up himself and took in 1700, he swore to

dukes, counts, barons, chevaliers, aumoniers, chamberlains, marshal of the palace, ecuyers, masters of the ceremonies, and pages."

The worthlessness of official enthusiasm, and the hollow-ness of the present tranquility, are depicted in the follow-

On the day when he caused himself to be named Consul for life Napoleon entered on a path necessarily leading to an abysa. It is true there were then, as these always will be, men stupidly service, or led away by the contagion of fiashion, who launched forth invectives against the revolution, but before the end of the Directory these duli is also ceased to command any attention. There were also those far-alphed conservatives who thought everything going on admirably because the newspapers were inusaled and the republicans were prescribed—be-cause they could dine and dipest in tranquillity, go to the theater, the Bourse, and the Palais Royal, without hearing any other noise than that made by street criers, hawking in every possible form praises of the government. These hard-headed men did not know that ambition

that made by street criers, hawking in every possible form praises of the government. These hard-headed men did not know that ambition and despotism were more turbulent than democracy, and that all this natificities of peace, stability and security would come down with the first cannon-shot fired on the frontiers. They very soon found it sut."

What follows is still more pointed:

"In spite of all that was mid to the contrary by the official reports and Government journals of the time, the proclamation of the Empire was caldly received in France, especially in Paris, and what combinately by the Government to repress all expression of it. The Triburiate by the Government to repress all expression of it. The Triburiate was abolished, the Corpe Legislatif voted everything without discussion, the Sounts watched but for a signal from their masses, the journals which had survived the Consulate were delivered over to the surveillance of the Police, every work whatesever was submitted to a board of centeurs before being printed, (which, however, was no guarantee against science of a book and prosecution of its suther and printer after publication) and 6,000 or 0,000 Police Agents were employed day and night to pry into the actions and opinious of citizens. When he found himself absolute, and felt sure of the fature, Napoleon tried to unite all parties under his sutherity. He easily succeeded in rullying the indifferent, the reacquies, the courtiers, the traitors of every party, all in short who, ten years later, argravated their contemptible factiony by their cowardly ingratimide. But as to the sincere Royalists and Republicans, he gained none of them. The first unceasingly reprocabed him with having unreped the position of their King, and the others never forgave him for having destroyed their Republic. And thus, it was the remark of intelligent men that the young Empire comprise others never forgave him for having destroyed their Republic. And thus, it was the remark of intelligent men that the young Empire comprise

The Presseproposes to continue the subject, and to show that Napole on I. deeply injured France both in her honor and her interests.

There had been much talk of the abandonment of the

proposed line of trans atlantic steamships, and rumor, ever ready to circulate fables, said it was given up at the instance of the English Government. The question, however, was viewed solely in a financial light. M. Fould opposed the granting of so large s sum as 16,000 0 0 francs, which the

granting of so larg * sum as 16,000 0.0 francs, which the Treasury could not afford. The Mini der of the Interior was of a centrary opinion, while the majority of the Council recommended that the grant shall not exceed eight millions, that being also the opinion of the Emperor.

The Emperor has placed a sum of 3,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among those proprietors who will engage to convert their dwellings into healthy and cheap lodging houses for the working classes. orking classes. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a Circular to

the Canonal Statistical Commission, urging the necessity of gaining correct information on all subjects of agriculture and manufactures. The Commission are at the same time directed to impress upon the public mind that the information sought is not with a view to impose new taxes, but

and manufa turing interests.

M Lagueroe has just been appointed French Consul at St. Domingo, and has received orders to repair immediately to his post. Count Brampe, Governor of Lociand, is named Officer of the Legion of Honor, for services frequently rendered to French ships; and Capt. Angelopoulo, commandant of the Pircons, is named Chevalier of the Order, for

the same reason.

A postal convention has been signed between the Prussiar and the French Plenipotentiaries.

The celebration of the Napoleon fete is postponed till

15th August.
The Paris correspondent of the Kölnische Zeifung writes that on the evening of April 18, as the Emperor and Empress were driving through a crowd to the Theatre Français and the latter was bowing very graciously in reply to the shouts of Vice l'Imperatrice! the mass shouted out an expression too indecent to be repeated, at which the Empress Il back in the carriage with an air of terror, from which she had not recovered when she appeared in the theater a few minutes afterward. The inividual was not arrested.

HOLLAND.

Dissolution of the Ministry-Great Excitement. The Dutch Cabmet had been dissolved, and the follow ing new appointments made:

Foreign Affairs, M. Von Hall; Justice, Dunker Cartius; Home Office, M. Vanreenen; Finance, M. Van Doorn. The resignation of the former Ministry arose from the recent attempt of the Pope to ree stablish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland. This affair produces an immense excitement throughout the country, owing to the near balance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic populations the proportions being about 1,670,000 Dutch Reformed nominations

resignation of the Ministry, is thus reported:

resignation of the Ministry, is thus reported:

On the 21st, Heer van Dorn rose, and urged the necessity of taking into consideration, on account of the importance of the subject, the organizate of the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands, concerning which he had addressed some questions on Wednesday last to the Government, who had laid before the Chamber several docu-

Court of Rome had effected the organization in question, without having fulfilled the promise it had made, that is to say, without having given to the Dutch Government the required notice respecting the time and mode of carrying out that organization. He (Van Howell) considered that the Cabinethad just grounds for complaining on that score; and he thought it ought to manifest toward the Court of Variation of the property of the point. It such a manifesta Kerne its sentiments on that point. In such a manifesta-tion the Cabinet would be supported by the Chambers. [Cheers] Heer Van Lijnden remarked that the documents laid

Heer van Lijnden remarked that the documents laid before the Chamber did not contain all that had happened on the sublect. He feared that the Government had not duly /&chocris/) upheld the interests of the country, or maintained its honor and dignity. (Applause, and cries of dissert, and considerable sensation.) Several members briefly addressed the Chamber amidst

Several memoers orient addressed the Canadas considerable agitation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that instructions had been forwarded to the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of Rome to complain to the Papal Government of its omitting to communicate beforehand to the Dutch Government the time and mode of the establishing of a Roman disorted. Cathelle hierarchy. On the 2th of last mouth, a dispatch was addressed to the Dutch Ambassador, informing him that he had, at his demand, unlimited leave of absence from

Heer van Dorn then brought forward a motion, to the ef-ect that the Chamber having learned from the Govern-ment, that strong representations had been made by it to the Court of Rome, pass for the present to the order of the day. He then added that his motion had only reference to a matter of form, and did not touch the real question, viz. the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in Iciliand.

On a division, there appeared for the motion, 49; against

From the difficulties in the way of a junction with the Moderados, it is believed the new Lersundi Cabinet will not stand. The Cortes will not be convoked till Septem

a very serious aspect; it is one, in fact, between the ab-solutism of Ferdinand VII, in his worst days and constitu-tional government, and in it the latter is exposed to immi-rent peril. I stated in the commencement of the struggle which has not yet been brought to a close, that the Ron-call Government would not await a hostile majority for a call government would not await a hostile majority for a call Government would not await a hostile majority for a pretext to suspend or dissolve the Cortes, but would do so the moment the Opposition offered it serious inconvenience, though its number might be still inferior to those of the supporters of Government. Such has been the case. It is stated by some of the Paris journals, and particularly by the Debots, that the affair of Narvaez was the cause of the defiance flung at the Constitutional party by that very silly person Romeall. The Debots is mistaken; the real reason the Cortes were dissolved was that the Government, or rather the Queen Mother, and her husband, the Duke of Kinnzares, the pest of Spain, were unwilling to hear the disclosures which both the Generals Concha were determined to make in full Parliament—the one concerning the railroad affair, the other the the one concerning the railroad affair, the other the

the one concerning the railroad affair, the other the slave trade.

There never has been a period since the death of Fardinand that the Queen Mother has been more thoroughly detested than at this moment by every class of Spaniards, and never was her presence more hateful to Spain. Until the whole clan of the Munoz be shipped off to the Canaries or the Philippines—the more distant the better—Spain will know no peace or rest. When that lady contented herself with more harmless amusements, people tolerated her, but there is some thing hateful in grasping cupidity and bigorry. Maria Christina must have put the patience of her most faithful partisans to more than one cruel test, when we find such men as the Conchas and the O'Donnells abandon her and hers in disgust. She is hated on all sides, and if anything extraordinary should turn up in Spain, she had better put her house in order. The monarchical predilections of the Spanish people must be strong indeed to make them tole rais the specimens of royalty they possess, and if a revolution break out—of which I confess there is some chance—I see nothing whatever to fall back on in any one member of the Spanish Bourbons now in that country. Maria Christina is loathed the Queen has long tried

Maria Christina is loathed the Queen has long tried the patience of her peeple—that poor creature the King Consort is simply despised, and as for Don Francisco de Paula, he and his family are so utterly fallon into discredit that no one ever dreams of them. If it be in the destiny of the Spanish people, after so many years struggle for liberty, again to return to an absolute rule. I really see nothing for it but to restore the Count of Montemolin at once. I suppose he is not much better than the rest of his family, but at all events he has had no opportunity of outraging public decency; and, however higoted, his bigotry is not a compound of hypocrisy and licentiousness. There is, unfortunately, another cause which did not before exist, and which I fear, will hasten the crisis. Until lately the young Queen tunately another cause which did not before exist, and which I fear, will hasten the crisis. Until lately the young Queen cared little about state affairs. Councils of Ministers gave her a heart ache, and the debates of a Cabinet she was forced to preside over, a head ache.

Give her her fragrant gardens, her shady howers, and the cool waterfails of San Haefonso—her retreat from the scorching sun of July—her moonlight rambles, her daily rides, her dances, her revels, her fun, in fact, all the pleasures she loved so much, and ministers roteth at a second

rides, her dances, her revels, her fun, in fact, all the pleasures she loved so much, and ministers might act as they please. This, however, has changed, she does not love pleasure less, but she likes to interfere more in public affairs; and, what is unfortunate, this interference is not for good, but for evil. She exhibits more than a tendency to absolution; her inclination is to despotism, and no word is more hateful to her ears than liberty, or the constitution. Somebody has been long instilling into her mind that she ought to reign like her faiber—of Rey neito, and not as a reversion hampered by constitutional ties forced upon her by rebellions subjects. Such I am assured, is the tendency manifested recently by Queen Isabella. She is in vain reby rebellions subjects. Such, I am assured, is the tendency manifested recently by Quen Isabella. She is in vain re-centinged caution by her mather. She does not listen to advice, and that influence, once so powerful, is now exerted DENMARK.

By telegraph from Copenhagen we learn that the Chambers were dissolved. New elections were appointed—those of the Volksthing (Lower House) on the 27th of May, and those for the Landsthing (Upper House) on the 3d of June next. It is stated that the Munisters Bang and Simon had heat. It is stated that the Manasters Rang and Somon had resigned. The discussion on the Succession question had brought about this result, the Diet, following the example of the preceding one, by refusing to set aside the succession and constitute Russia Heir General of the Monarchy. GERMANY.

Access to the burial place of the victims of 1848, at Burlin, has been interdicted by the police, and the place inclosed.

He police in the police in the police in the police in the place inclosed.

He police in the police in the police in the place inclosed.

The contemplated issue of more paper money by the Elector of Hesse has compelled the Berlin Cabinet to take into consideration the means of protecting its currency from an inundation of depreciated notes.

SWITZEBLAND.

In order to facilitate the coming to a good understanding with Switzerland, the Austrian Ambassador had been instructed to treat verbally respecting the complaints made by Federation. The New-Zurich Gezetts of 17th publishes the last note addressed to the Helvetic authorities. This note asserts that the non-existence of an effective police system in Ticino is a sufficient proof that the blockade of the canton is necessary for the tranquillity of Londondordy. After admitting that the Federal Commissioner is doing his duty, the note sets forth as the guarantee required by Austria for the future, that no refugee shall be tolerated either in the Grisons or Ticino, that the refugees now in Ticino be removed; that the Federal Executive hold Cantons to their "duty." and that the Federal Council shall promise to remove from Switzerland any refugee. cil shall promise to remove from Switzerland any rofugeo, upon the statement of the Austrian Euvov that he is engred in revolutionary enterprises. At this point (if we understand the advices now before us) the verbal nego-

The President of the Piedmontese Council has submit ted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill demanding a credit of 400,000 francs, which sum is to be distributed under the name of a loan among the Lombard refugees who had been naturalized in Piedmont, and whose property was been naturalized in Pieononi, and whose properly asseconfiscated by the Austrians. Straggling exiles condinue to arrive in Switzerland, chiefly Lombard women who had married Ticinese, and now find themselves and their children banished for no other offense than that.

Three new larracks are to be built at Milan for the Austrian troops. One range of buildings is to be located on the Place d'Arivas, another at the Porta Tosa, and the third in the carden of the Place Ragnani.

on the Place d'Arivas, another at the Forta 1988, and the third in the garden of the Palace Bagnani. The Florence Monatore publishes the returns of the cus-toms of Tuscany for the year 1852 and amounting to 11,764,186 livres, showing a decline compared with preceding year of

Christians of Naples by a miracle. One of the "holy thorns" that pierced the brow of Christ shed drops of blood at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2 th, in the Chapel of the Heart of Jesus. This astanishing miracle occurred, as

the Heart of Jesus. This astanishing mirrade occurred, as the accounts say, "to the condemnation and confusion of the errors of this age."

At 1.35, P. M., 3th uit, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Naples. The weather had been tempestuous all the morning, with wind from the west.

The Nespolitan correspondent of The London Daily News, in mentioning the retirement of Mr. Morris, United States Charge at Naples, says his departure will be much

The Trieste Gazette states from Odessa that a courier bad arrived from St. Petersburg, with instructions to cease for the present any extraordinary wards preparations.

A victory by the Russians over the Circussians, was before announced (from Russian sources) A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Devitsche Voichabele, of date 31st March, says, two hundred Circassians were killed, and the rest were hunted into the woods by the Cossacks, the Russians were killed. baying only two officers and nine privates wounded. Very

Prince Menschikoff's propositions were still pending. He was reported to have threatened that if his demands were not speedily compiled with he would leave Constantinople. Acting under the fear, real or exaggerated, of his presence there, measures of defense were going forward in all parts of the Turkish Empire. Lord Stratford de Reficilife, the English Minister, had arrived, as already announced. He was received at C. landing place of Tophana by all the English residents, who, according to customs, accompanied him to the Embassy, where he made a speech, in which he stated that the British Government had principally in view to assist the Sultan in husbanding the resources of the country, in order, by better management, to secure its future presperity.

the resources of the country, in order, by better management, to secure its future prosperity.

He did not attempt to concest the difficulties which existed at present, and which had been lately aggravated by political complications, but said he hoped taey were not insurmountable. This was the only allusion he made to the pretensions of Russia. Little doubt was entertained by the Turks that Prince Menschikoff was charged to exact a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive on the broadest basis, and copied from that which was concluded in 1798, when a Russian theet, under the command of Admiral Oushakoff, passed the Dardenelles in order to assist fagpt.

The Seraskeer-Pasha, and Arif Effendi, Kasaskter of Roumella, have been designated by the Sultan to assist Ritat Pasha in his negotiations with Prince Mouschkoff, It was said that the principal articles of the treaty had been discussed, and were on the eve of being concluded when the news reached Constantioppie of the arrival of the French fleet at Salamis. This news by reanimating the courage of the Turks, excited a certain degree of discontent among the Russians, who redoubled their activity in order to obtain at least a moral engagement from the Porte.

This question of a treaty of alliance absorbs every other; even that of the Holy Places had been for the moment set

ber.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times, gives the following melancholy account of the state of affairs in the peninsula: "From all I can learn on the state of parties in Spain, I believe that the question there is assuming a very serious aspect; it is one, in fact, between the ab-

The Porte has laid claim to three villages in the Eparchy of Carpenisi, and collected some troops in the neighborhood to give more effect to its demands. What reply the Greek Government has given to the note is noknown, but it im-mediately sent a reinforcement of 1,000 men to the garrison

the neighborhood. The sentence of death passed on General Macryanni, has The sentence of death passed on General Macryanni, has been commuted into imprisonment for 20 years in the fortress of Palumida Nauplida. The French floot which anchored in the Bay of Salamis on the 3d and 4th, consists of eight ships of the line. The flag ship is the Villede Paris. The Vice Admiral Jasqueminot has hoisted his flag on beard the Valiny. The other vessels are the Henry IV., Jupiter, Montebello, Charlemagne, Napoleon and Bayard. The three steam frigates are the Maggellae, the Magador, and the Sane. Several other vessels were expected. The Sane and a steam sloop, the Cato, were sent off at once to Constantinople.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a second me in the House of Lords last night (22d.) Raspail has been pardoned on condition that he will quit

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, English Ambassador at Constantineple, has had an interview with the Sultan and was closeted with him four hours

A Democratic conspiracy has been discovered in the kingdom of Hanover. A number of arrests had taken place at Luneburg and Stacle. Attempts had been made by the conspirators to seduce the soldiery from their al-

The notorious Dr. Achilli announces by advertisement n The Christian Times that he is about to leave Eugland for the United States.

The West India Mail steamer Great Western had arived at Southampton, with dates from Chagres to 26th March, with \$700,000 in specie and a large quantity of copper ore. The West India Islands generally were healthy From Valparaiso there is no news of importance.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]
MADEID, April 17.—The Ministerial programme promises the development of the National credit and resources, but gives no indication of the course which will be followed on several important questions. Athlone Election.

The Solicitor-General was returned to Parliament by a majority of 79 to 40. Mr. B. Norton retired before 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

LONDON, Friday, April 22, 1582—5 P.M.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget on 15th inst., and the discussion on it will be considered on Monday next. Full details will be found to the public prints. In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets dullness has been the greening characteristic prices centerally showing a downward tensency. Corress, too, is dull, and rather chasper. Money - Discounts are obtainable at 2522 2 cm. The Bullion in the Busk by last week's return amounted to £19.256.334, showing an increase of £215,555; but the expost during the gast law days has been large. Askesican Educate Reinas 7.76,5. Consolus care of 167,0100; for money. Exchequer Britas 2.24; prem. By the Brazil Mail session. Which strived lish inst. see have seen carefully desired by the received and and to the following dater. Buenos. After See, See 15 and Fernandbuco 20th March.

terideo 5th, lilo de Jan 'to leth, Bahia 22d, and Pernambuco 3th biarch.

Cocannal.—Of 450 bags "ferred at anction, about one-third sold at the previous curvency. Prevent stock is computed at 10,717 bags against \$150 bags very prevent propose to equalise the daty on Foreign charging all kinds id. 4 ft. At public sale to day \$1.00 bags Guayayati, held at 40, were withdrawn, while of 250 bags. West India only about 150 bags. Transide sold at 30,000 bags.

Carran.—The market has been dull this week, and sales only practicable at a reduction of 1, 51,6, which holders generally are unwilling to solicit to. The public sales have offered 80 casks and 700 bags. Plantation Ceylon, which have chiefly found bowers from 30,200, and 100 bags and 100 bags. Past India from 51,200,6. Soo bags 8t. Domingo, 500 bags. Native Ceylon, and 150 bales Mysors were withdrawn, while of \$2,50 pkgs. Mocha, barely one-half of the count was realized from 80,6271, the damaged selling charge. In Native Ceylon, held at 67,6267, no transactions have occurred. Two cargoes have been sold affect; one of 2,100 bags 8t. Domingo from Genatives at a price equivalent to 40, for a near port, and 1,100 bags good first Rio at 64,50 the Ballot, both in size free days report a firmer method, or scoop of the Rio articles by Tale.

prices are a point lower, the market closing finity yesterday with mid. Oriennant (% P in ...)

Divorant (% P in .

1,000 bakes Mumius at ascriben about few were resilized from \$2.00 \$2.50 for ordinary for ordinary, and \$2.00 \$2.50 for for to good dist, being about \$2.1 the \$2.22 \$1 for ordinary for pool.

INDESO-Primes are firmly supported, and deliveries continues recy stricted by the sales to commence 10th proximo, the quantity has been increased in 15 650 chests.

In the Issue market a firmer feeding has been manifested, and to-day we could not buy common Weight Bars under £2.2 % while the Maxima are less disposed to construct for Rains of cordinary specification at \$2.50 for ero or board in Wales. Soutch Pig quiet at \$3.00 for good mixed numbers, such free on board on the Ulyde. Swedish series at \$2.10 for ero or board in Wales. Soutch Pig quiet at \$3.00 for good mixed numbers, such free on board on the Ulyde. Swedish series at \$2.1 Rain to insure, and there are no sellers of Western mode \$4.1.

Lian-Vio less devices them your side laws given more firminess to believe. We queet British Pig £20 10 if £5. Sheet £5 10 if £5. Spanish about £28.

Lian-Vio less devices them your side laws given more firminess to believe. We queet British Pig £20 10 if £5. Sheet £5 10 if £5. Spanish about £28.

Lian-Vio less devices them your side laws given more firminess to report. Other difficult of sales at \$5.00 \$25. The German to rest quotisties \$5.00 \$25. Sheet £5. The German to proposal to should be duty on Soap has led to a large basiness in Palm, which has develored to \$10 in the first believe to the sales at \$6.00 \$2.00

an Corp., on the spat, is field for savanced trace, and of the spatingly offered.

Asins.—Alout 1,000 bhis. have changed bands at 20/6 to 27/3 for 1st function Pats. Pears are held for 27/6 to 27/3 \$\phi\$ cwt.

CLOVERSED—Salva of 50 tes, at the \$\psi\$ cwt. I have commands \$2/\$ and \$2/6 \$\phi\$ cwt. I salve 30 tans.

Rick in demand; alos, 1,20 canks at 21/6 to 24/\$\phi\$ cwt.

LINKERD CALE.—Small sales at 23 \$\phi\$ tan for thin oblong.

Rosis.—306 bhis common umbar sold as 4/6 \$\phi\$ cwt.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

For Asia. In the seed dill through the week; the trade has not bought an average quantity; prices are reduced fully [4 Pth.]

Lam has been more active; purebasers paid "unwillingly" 52/8-653/4 pc. ext., as the bulk of the stock is held out of the market for some advece; 160 time were sold for delivery in July and August, at 51/8-53/8 pc. ext., as the bulk of the stock is held out of the market for some advece; 160 time were sold for delivery in July and August, at 51/8-53/8 pc. ext. as the bulk of the stock is held out of the market for some advece; 160 time were sold for delivery in July and August, at 51/8-53/8 pc. ext. (1), ex ship, \$2.00 a top price for Glaveland.

Fork—There if to sale for it at present at any price, until Franch is cleared out of which there is a large shock.

Bacro is lower, with a diswawall tendency, 46/4 pc. ext. offered to arrive for good quality, and 18/8-26/6 in retail on apot.

CLOVERSERE—Season almost over, but little has been sold, and principally at 5-44-4 pc. ext. duty paid.

Bince the lith the weather has been thowery and cold for the advenced period of the guest.

A moderate extent of husbreach has been doing in most of the leading articles of the trade from that day at the currency of Tuesday.

At our market his marring we had but a thin attendance, yet a fair extent of business was done to Whest to consensors at the full prices of our last. The quantity of really good White Wheste ou show was read, and such were very firmly held. For Flour the inquiry was on a restricted cause, but we make mo alteration on our last quotations.

Inplay Cons was in limited supply and is fully as dear as on Tuesday to Xellow, and white was ried 16 deare.

No change in the Oat trade, but Maal, extremely dull and much neglected.

in C. F. and I. carross of WHEAT or CORN no transactions were re-

Petted, most of the recent arrivals at Cork or Falmouth of the latter article having been seld on passage. The imports from the road since this day week consist of 2.555 quarters Entra Wilkar, 2.56 quarters Indian Coun, 21,345 bils, and 25 sacks Flocts. Exports in same time, 525 quarters Wilkar, 5.562 quarters Entra Coun, 3.561 bils, and 254 sacks Flow. Prices of Wilkar and Florts same as quoted per Canada, on the 15th. Yeslow Coun 31,656 52; White 31 acts 6 5 500 be.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Harket.

Tursday Evening, Armi, 22—There is no change in the Cotton market since the sailing of the liable; that is to say, throughout the whole week the sales but been small and the teeling flat, notwithstacting the advices to hand per the Frankin quoting prices still up in America. Holders offered free choice to buyers, but were not pressing on the market. Quotations must be reduced, upon the middling and lower rates, fully id, from the rates of the pravious Friday. Better grades, being less abundant, did not participate in the decline in price, although they sow were entire less saisbies.

The week's business found up 41, 500 bales, including 20,070 American, of which 3.50 were on speculation, and 3,110 to exporters. The actual export for the week being 7,169 American, and about 7,500 other descriptions. Sales to day (Tuesday) 8,000, 1,000 on speculation, market closing steadily. Authorized quotations call Fair Orienza 64d; Fair Upiands 64d; Middling Upiands 64d. Ordinary 4,004. Haports during week 17,555 bales, of which 14,005 were American. Stock at Liverpeal 791,007 bales, of which 50,007 were American.

Liverpool Market for Breadstuffs.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Barr was very doil, especially the lower qualities, which were almost numbleshie i Frime Mess accommissibly 20% to 10%, but good brands Western offered en ship at 1994, 22,0 being the top proce for Gieveland. In Ponk a large stock of French prevents purchases of American, the Circulars testern bein quotation for Prime Mess at 75; to 25;, but these figures are quite nominal. Bacon is lower and declining, with considerable arrivals expected; bittle doing at 50; 952;; some parcels retailed 30; to 50; on spot, 40; to arrive. Stock. Deas are inquired after. CHERSE in request; good would common full rates. Lasto—Sales have been mostly by retail, excepting 160 tuns to arrive three months ience, at 50; 30%; transactions on the spot were done at 50; 2003; for Fine, purchasers demanding concessions, but not generally acceded to by budders. Available Hauste 20;: Baldwine 22. Linning Carla very dull. Tallian's advanced 1; 50 work; quoted at 40; 50 of 51; demand active. CLOYERSEED—Very limited business at 53; 244; \$\psi\$ cwt.

Liverpool General Markets.

earia, 27/6.
QUENCTION BARK—Unchanged.
FIGE—A large speculative business had been done in Carolina Rice,
\$1,000 for at 19/6/20/6 \$P. cst.
NAVAL STOKE—100 bbis common Amber Resin at 4/6 \$P. cst.; Tursection doll-inco only reported; Tar scarce—no males; Solving of Tur-

Figs.—A large speculative business had been done in Carollina Rice, say 1,000 ccs. at 19,00020 6 \$\phi\$ cst.

Naval. Syones—Bull bila common Amber Resin at 4/6 \$\partial \text{cwt.}\$ cwt. Turpentine dull—to sales reported. Tur scarce—no sales; Spirits of Turpentine dull—to sales reported. Tur scarce—no sales; Spirits of Turpentine dull—to sales reported. Tur scarce—no sales; Spirits of Turpentine dull—to sales a sales at anothor, realising 25 17/6 \$\partial \text{Turn.}\$

In the Acceptance—of sums sold at an sivence of \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\partial \text{furn.}\$

In the Acceptance of the sales and \$2 10/3 20 \text{durce}; 10 turns Domingo at \$2 15/6 22 5 \text{ undirect, sud \$2 10/3 20 \text{durce}; 10 turns Domingo at \$2 5/6 5/6 25 10/2 20 \text{surs of Commons 25/6}. Soles of \$1 10/2 20 \text{durce}\$ \$\text{durce}\$ \$\text{

Business at Marchester had been limited, and prices burely main-used excepting for line Yakasa, which are much wanted and scarce-

Havre Murket.

COTTUN-The sakes of the week, in the 17th, amount to 15,000 bales, of which 4,200 aftest, against 2,610 bales imports, leaving a stock of 67,514 bales, with 15 ships expected, of which 19 cleared, carrying apward of 16,000 bales, from various ports.